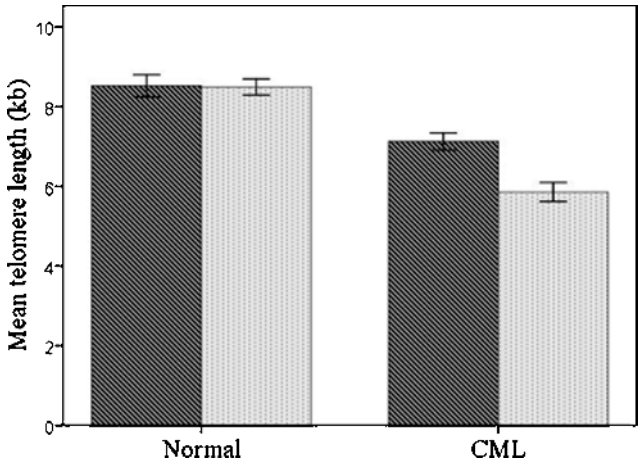

Figure W1. Comparison between female and male telomere lengths. The average individual telomere length of female and male individuals measured was in the CML and normal groups. No statistical difference ($P > .05$) in telomere size existed between female (8.51 kb, SD = 1.34 kb) and male (8.49 kb, SD = 1.22 kb) individuals in normal group. In contrast, in the CML group, females (7.12 kb, SD = 2.66 kb) had statistical longer telomeres than males (5.85 kb, SD = 2.33 kb) ($P < .05$). Gray and hatched boxes correspond to female and male individuals, respectively. Error bars are the confidence interval at 95%.

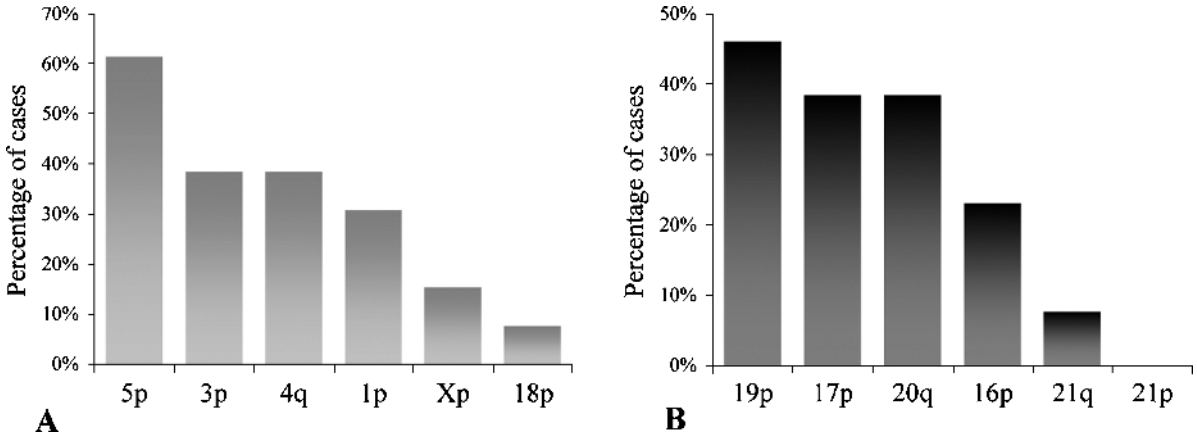

Figure W2. Representation of relative longest and shortest individual telomeres in specimens from normal individuals. In each sample, a specific individual telomere length was compared with the mean of all telomeres. When an individual telomere was statistically ($P < .05$) shorter or longer than the mean telomere of a given case, it was considered among the shortest or longest telomere of that case. (A) Percentage of cases harboring the longest individual telomeres. The 5p, 3p, 4q, and 1p were the individual telomere having the highest representation in this category. Xp and 18p had low representation, whereas they had frequencies of being among the longest individual telomere in the CML group. (B) Frequencies of shortest telomere. 19p, 17p, 20q, and 16 p had the highest frequencies of being among the shortest telomere. 21p and 21q had low frequencies of being among the shortest individual, whereas they had high representation among the shortest individual telomere in CML samples.